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Professor Cady does not tell us whether his Seattle acquaintance has the reputation of being a good neighbor, a conscientious business man, and a high-minded patriot or not!

Swedish
Methodists
on Peace.

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden:

As servants of Him whose coming to this world was hailed by angels singing "on earth peace," and finding that our proper place is in the ranks of those who strive toward disarmament, that "every battle of the warrior" shall cease forever, we propose:

Resolved, 1, That we acknowledge and sympathize with the movement that endeavors to have all international conflicts and difficulties settled by arbitration;

Resolved, 2, That we earnestly disapprove and deplore that such enormous sums are required and paid every year for the armies and navies of the world;

Resolved, 3, That we request parents and educators in general so to teach the young that they may get a true comprehension of this matter, and be convinced how abominable it is to shed the blood of men;

Resolved, 4, That we express our satisfaction with the praise for what our countryman, Mr. Alfred Nobel, now deceased, did by his donation in the interest of universal peace;

Resolved, 5, That we also express our delight in and our loud praise of the noble generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, by which it has been possible to erect a worthy palace for the Hague Tribunal;

Resolved, 6, That we adopt the proposal of the Peace and Arbitration Society of Sweden, that the first Sunday after Christmas be set apart as Peace Sunday in our churches.

News from the Field.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League, has been in Europe since the close of the Stockholm Peace Congress visiting various cities, giving lectures before groups of teachers on the work of the League in this country, and seeking to help on the peace propaganda among educators in Europe.

Hon. George E. Roberts, head of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and president of the Chicago Peace Society since its organization, has been chosen director of the United States Mint and has gone to Washington. A farewell dinner was given to him at the Union League Club on September 6 by the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago Peace Society. For further account of this dinner see the Field Secretary's report on another page.

The sixth Italian National Peace Congress was held at Como the 18th to 21st of September. The government railways gave special favors to those attending the Congress.

There comes to our table the first number (July) of *Por la Paz*, the new organ in Spanish of the South American Universal Peace Association. It is an attractive looking paper, well printed and gotten up in good style. It bears

on its front page a picture of the "Christ of the Andes." It is, of course, as everybody will guess, the work of our distinguished friend and co-worker, Señora de Costa of Buenos Ayres. It contains interesting items about the South American Society, on the peace movement in different countries, etc. We wish the new journal a long, prosperous career in support of the movement, growing every day more powerful and commanding, for the universal and permanent peace of the world. The address of the journal is 1105 Calle Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres.

The Standing Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association of England (40 Outer Temple, Strand, London) has conveyed to the officers and members of the American Peace Society sympathy over the loss sustained in the death of their "admirable president," Hon. Robert Treat Paine, and an expression of the great esteem in which they held him. A similar expression of sympathy has also been received from the International Peace Bureau at Berne.

Since the Stockholm Peace Congress Miss Anna B. Eckstein has continued her labors in Europe in the interest of the world-petition. In Sweden she addressed meetings gotten up for her at Sundsvall, Hernösand, Angermanstrom, Oerebro, Karlstad and Malmö. In some of these meetings nearly a thousand persons were present, and everywhere the warmest interest was taken in the enterprise. Miss Eckstein is now lecturing again in Austria, and in November she will go to England for a series of lectures.

The British Group of the Interparliamentary Union have decided to place a bust of Sir William Randal Cremer in the Peace Palace at The Hague. That is a most fitting thing to do.

Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast Representative of the American Peace Society, has had a busy summer increasing the numbers in the Southern California Peace Society, working in teachers' institutes, working up interest in a Pacific Coast Peace Congress for next year, sending questions to all California candidates for Congress, etc. He is just now spending some weeks at Berkeley, working up the peace oratorical contests for the State University and Leland Stanford University, and devoting himself to high schools, teachers' institutes, churches, young people's societies, clubs, etc. Mr. Root and his colleagues in California hope to secure the National Peace Congress for 1915.

Brevities.

. . . At the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, held last month at Fort William, the new naval policy of the Dominion was strongly deplored and opposed. The executive committee recommended "that continued efforts be made to promote the efforts of those who believe in international peace."

. . . The International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen last month brought together nearly all the Socialist leaders of the world. The chief business of the congress was the question of the attitude of organized labor in the event of war. The most important resolution adopted was one which emphasized the fact that the working

classes of no country ever benefit by war; that arbitration should take the place of war; and provided that the question of a strike of workers in case of war should be fully threshed out by the executive committee in consultation with the responsible authorities of every country, the result to be presented at the next Socialist Congress at Vienna three years hence.

. . . At the International Miners' Congress, held at Brussels last month, the following resolution, moved by Thomas Burt, was unanimously adopted: "We desire to see universal peace amongst nations, and in order to bring that about we are of opinion that all cases of dispute amongst nations should be settled by conciliation or arbitration." The congress was deeply moved by Mr. Burt's eloquent plea for universal peace.

. . . The president of the second Hague Conference, Baron de Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to France, died at Paris on the evening of September 17. While passing through Munich, August 8, he was stricken with apoplexy. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. de Staal, president of the first Hague Conference, died some years ago.

. . . An additional prize court convention was signed at The Hague on September 20 by representatives of the United States and the other powers concerned. This convention was concluded in order to remove the constitutional difficulties in the way of the United States government signing the original prize court convention drafted at the second Hague Conference. The ratifications of both conventions are now to be deposited as soon as practicable.

. . . The Carbondale (Pa.) City Teachers' Institute, after a strong peace address by Professor Bromley Smith of Bucknell University, adopted unanimously, on the 2d of September, the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, by the teachers of Carbondale City, assembled in their annual institute, that we deprecate the use of war as a means of settling international disputes, and that we urge the Representative in Congress from this district to use his influence at Washington to secure a limitation of armaments and a speedy reduction of the expenditures of government for military purposes."

. . . The rivalry in armaments between France and Germany has been given a new turn by the Kaiser's recent speech. The French Minister of War has ordered ten Bleriot monoplanes and twenty Farman biplanes for almost immediate delivery. By the beginning of next year France will possess, she thinks, the most powerful aerial navy in the world, — namely, sixty aeroplanes. She proposes to be as supreme in the air as England is on the sea. Indeed, she proposes to have an aerial two-power standard, and, if necessary, a three-power standard. Dreadnaughts are thereafter to cut a sorry figure. We wonder how these French officers can keep a straight face when they look at each other, for Germany and Great Britain are going up into the air, too. Indeed, they are already far on the way of aerial folly, perhaps as far as France is. And when their aerial navies are each a match for the other, what will they do next? Come down or go further up? The thing would be colossally ridiculous if it were not so pitifully serious.

. . . The first American International Humane Conference will be held at Washington, D. C., the 10th to

the 15th of this month, under the auspices of the American Humane Association. The meetings will be held in the New United States National Museum. The main subjects to be considered are Child Protection and Animal Protection. The Congress, of which President Taft is Honorary President, promises to be a most important one. A humane exhibition will be held in the Museum during the time of the Congress.

. . . Baron Mitsui, said to be the richest man in Japan, who has been spending some weeks in New York City, says, as every public man of Japan has been saying, that all talk of war between Japan and this country is foolish. The mere talk in American papers of the possibility of such a thing, the Baron says, produces deep sadness in Japan. There is never, he says, any talk of war in the Japanese papers, except expressions of regret over the war talk in American papers.

. . . Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, is one of the incorporators of the International School of Peace, founded by Edwin Ginn. Dr. Jordan, after attending and speaking at two or three scientific and other congresses in Europe this summer, has been spending some weeks in visiting the peace workers in France, England, Belgium, etc., investigating the progress of the world peace movement. In Paris a dinner was given in Dr. Jordan's honor, and presided over by the veteran Frederic Passy. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and other prominent workers were present.

. . . The construction of the Peace Palace at The Hague, provided for by Mr. Carnegie, is proceeding apace. It is proposed to have it finished by 1913. All countries are contributing something toward the internal decorations. It will be a work of beauty as well as of peace when it is finished.

. . . The first Dreadnaught was laid down by Great Britain in 1905. By 1912, or seven years from the beginning, there will be seventy-six Dreadnaughts finished if the present program goes on. These will have cost the enormous sum of \$750,000,000. The "danger" has grown as the Dreadnaughts have increased in number and costliness.

Text of the Decision of the Hague Tribunal in the Newfoundland Fisheries Arbitration, September 7, 1910.

Question One. To what extent are the following contentions or either of them justified?

It is contended on the part of Great Britain that the exercise of the liberty to take fish, referred to in the treaty (of 1818), which the inhabitants of the United States have forever in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, is subject to the consent of Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances or rules, as, for example, the regulation in respect of (1) the hours, days or seasons when fish may be taken on the treaty coast. (2) The methods, means and implements to be used in the taking of fish or in the carrying on of fishing operations on such coasts. (3) Any matters of similar character relating to fishing, such regulations being reasonable.